
THE BANCROFT'S MISSION.

FITTING THE SHIP FOR HER VOYAGE TO CONSTANTINOPLE

THE CHOICE OF THE VESSEL PROVES THAT AN

cruise of the Bancroft, and their orders have been sent directing them to report on board the vessel as soon as possible. The officers are Lieutenant-Commander C. Belknap, who is detached from the Naval Academy to command her; Lieutenant T. E. Veeder, detached from the Bureau of Equipment at Washington and ordered as executive officer; Ensign S. E. W. Kettelle, detached from the Vermont at New-York, and Assistant Paymaster Richard Hatton, detached from the

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in securing engineer officers, as the Department is seeking only those officers who have not been to sea for some time, and who will therefore be available for a full three years' detail, it apparently being the intention to provide for a contingency which may possibly keep the vessel abroad for a long time. Other naval orders issued to-day detached all the Bancroft's old officers and assigned them to duty at the Naval Academy. It was practically decided this morning that the

most of her officers reach her. She will be immein all probability this will be the full extent of her changes. The Bancroft now has three large easts, with considerable sail power, and, if possible, they will be taken out of her while she is in the dock and two pole masts substituted. Telegrams endeavoring to secure such poles have for a trip to Europe without her auxiliary sail power, the Bureau of Steam Engineering has investigated the subject and has reported her fully capable. It is probable that she will go by way of Halifax, the Azores and Gibraltar, involving a stretch of not more than 2,000 miles in any single voyage, this being the distance between Hallfax and Fayal. The complement of the Bancroft, heretofore 120 men, was to-day reduced to 101 to give more room in the ship for the long voyage

the State Department to-day it was imto learn whether Minister Terrell has occeeded in inducing the Sultan to grant permission for the Bancroft to pass the Dardaselles. All information is refused in the absence of Secretary Olney, but it is facetiously ex-plained that the Bancroft has probably been selected because she is the only American ves-sel powerful enough to force a passage past the forms of the Bossages

sel powerful enough to force a passage past the forts of the Bosporus.

At the Navy Department a technical denial was promolgated to the extent of declaring that the mission of the Bancroft was devoid of sensational or offensive features, and that her new duty, which could not be divulged, had been long in contemplation. It is understood that the Bancroft is to have a consort on her voyage across the ocean, for which purpose a cruiser will be detached from Admiral Bunce's fleet next week and assigned to the European squadro.

recognized moral support that the presence of such a vessel would give to the American Min-ister, and her utility as a refuge for Americans in case ricters got beyond the control of the in case rioters got beyond the control of the local authorities, the fact that an emergency of some kind does exist is indicated by the very language of the act of Congress which authorized the construction of the Bancroft. This law passed September 7, 1888, expressly provided of or the construction of one steel practice vessel of 500 tons for the use of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, except when in emergencies it may be used for other purposes."

to Minister Terrell on January 28, 1896. No satisfactory answer has yet been received. The dethe destruction of the American settlements at | Columbia River from Astoria, where a stretch of respondence shows that Admiral Selfridge on Nocomber 30, with the guns of the United States rulser San Francisco within bombarding distance of Alexandretta, informed the Vali of Aleppe that the United States would hold the Turkish Government to a strict accountability for the burning of the building belonging to the Amerian mission at Marash, and for all other infrac-tions of the treaty between the United States

tions of the treaty between the United States and Turkey.

Minister Terrell had personally demanded (November 18, 1895) "that a guard of Turkish soldiers be placed to protect the persons and properly of every American missionary in the Ottoman Empire," and he added: "I am instructed by my Government to demand prompt payment for the burning of American property at Harpoot."

The only answer which appears on record is from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pacha, to Minister Terrell, dated December 30, 1895, in which he claimed that the burning of the school at Marash had originated within of the school at Marash had originated within the school itself by the firing of some charcoal and hay in the stables, and that the "alleged pillage of the seminary and boarding-school by sol-

-for calumny."

clusive evidence as to the failure of the

thing in the most peremptory manner.

This was followed by a request for permission for the Earlieroff to pass through the Straits of the Dardanelles, which permission (as already told in these dispatches) was refused by the Turkish Prime Minister, through Mayroyem, the Turkish Minister here, on January

VIGOROUS MEASURES IN PROSPECT.

Twelve days later Mr. Olney telegraphed to Mr Terrell to know what was the situation of the demand for indemnity. No satisfactory reply having been received to these inquiries up

pl) having been received to these inquiries up to date, it would seem that more vigorous means are now about to be resorted to.

Acting Secretary McAdoo this afternoon said that under orders the Bancroft had received a new complement of officers, that she would leave Annapolis on Monday for New-York, where certain alterations would be made to improve her searoing capacity, including the removal of one of her masts, and that at the end of twelve days she would be ready for sea. Regarding her destination or future duty he decilned to commit himself, but said that he had never made any denial nor had he authorized any one else to make a denial in his name of any published statements on this point. He simply had nothing to say.

simply had nothing to say.

From unofficial sources it is learned that the Bancroft is expected in the Mediterranean be-

MISS BARTON COMES SEPTEMBER 1. SOME INTERESTING DETAILS OF HER WORK AMONG THE ARMENIANS-SHE WILL NOT

RETURN TO TURKEY. London, Aug. 29.-Miss Clara Barton, of the American Red Cross Society, and her party of aids, will sail from Liverpool for New-York on the steamer Servin on September 1. Miss Barton and her assistants do not intend to return to Turkey, and the money and tools and supplies which remained to be distributed when the party left Turkey have been placed in the hands of the

being visited by representatives of the society. Everything was simply loaned to the peasants and each article so loaned bears the Red Cross stamp, so it could be recovered if it should be stolen by the Kurds. Miss Barton directed the work of her agents from Constantinople.

During her stay in the Turkish capital she met Izmirlian, the Gregorian Armenian Patriarch, since resigned, and Monsignor Azarian, the Ar menian Catholic Patriarch, but was not presented to the Sultan. Sir Philip Currie, the British Am-bassador, and all of the Ministers called upon Miss Barton, who is held in the highest esteem in

Barton, who is held in the highest esteem in Turkey.

Miss Barton has received the decoration of an Armenian order, founded in the twelfth century, but has not heard of the decoration conferred upon her by the Sultan.

An interesting scene occurred at Budapest, where Miss Barton stopped on her way back to London. A hundred Turks, who are employed at the exhibition now in progress in Budapest, learning that Miss Barton was in the city, sought her out and crowded about her and kissed her hand and raised it to their foreheads. Though endeavoring to make her stay in London very quiet, Miss Barton is receiving a great deal of attention.

VANDALISM IN ONTONAGON.

LAWLESSNESS RAMPANT IN THE BURNED TOWN.

THE SHERIFF ASKS FOR HELP AND TROOPS MAY

Houghton, Mich., Aug. 29.—The local companies of the 5th Regiment, State milltin, were ordered last of the Sheriff there. The lawless element was reported to be in control of the burned town. Threats diately docked and have her bottom painted, and | foreman of the Diamond Match Company. Incendiary fires, the Governor was informed, were made for prompt action for the safety of the suffering residents of the stricken village, and the Governor issued the order accordingly:

Rockland, Mich., Aug. 29.-Reports from Ontonagon are to the effect that there is considerable over the distribution of provisions, clothing and other supplies. The lower element of the popu many deeds of vandalism are reported. Barrels and boxes of liquor have been stolen from the ruins of saloons, and many of the lumbermen and Polish laborers have become drunk, leaving their wives and children to shift for themselves.

The Sheriff of the county is alarmed at the outlook, and has telegraphed to the Governor of Michigan to send a company of militia to quell disturb ances and assist in bringing back a state of law

A flerce wind has sprung up, and the country surrounding this town is again in flames. Over 300 men have been sent out to fight the fire and save the remaining houses about the village from de-

Provisions, bedding and clothing are pouring into the distressed village from all directions. patches from all the neighboring towns tell of carloads of provisions, etc., being sent to Ontonagon, as the inhabitants are absolutely helpless, and must depend upon the public. One hundred and fifty persons slept in the open air Wednesday night,

and since then hundreds have been obliged to make use of barns and sheds for shelter. Temporary snanties are being erected.

It is reported that the vaults in the county building did not stand the intense heat of the fire, and that all the county and municipal documents have been destroyed. The great vault of the Diamond Match Company will be opened as soon as it can be reached.

troops will be sent to this city to quell possible ricts is denied here. The Sheriff telegraphed for them to Governor Rich, but the Governor needed. The flurry was caused by the fact that some Swedes and Polaks secuted a quantity of whiskey and beer and made threats about what they would do if they did not receive proper treatment. They would not be able to accomplish anything, however, as there are too many determined

this neighborhood yesterday, and the mill and yards of the Benoît Lumber Company, at Benoît a small station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneal Academy at Annapolis, except when in gencies it may be used for other purposes."

THE DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

That is the situation of Harpoot indemnity? of Marash indemnity?"

The description of Marash indemnity? "

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The description of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minnester of Marash indem in the purposes, their quick work, the encounter with Mirrick, the shots fired by the third felon, his reappearance, his approach to Mirrick, the shot, the death, the flight, the retreat to the river, the anseen and probably instantaneous engulfing of two of the felons in the waters of the Chenango, The particular of the counter with Mirrick, the shots fired by the third felon, his reappearance, his approach to Mirrick, the shot, the death, the flight, the retreat to the river, the anseen and probably instantaneous engulfing on the Northern Pacific had to abandon its tracks yesterday afternoon, from Ashland Junction, and came in over the Ornals like.

The description of the purposes." Omaha line

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 29 -A destructive forest fire is mands of the United States, both before and after now raging near Oak Point, forty miles up the three miles wide is sweeping through valuable timber lands. Several lumber camps have been destroyed and hundreds of cattle burned to death. but no loss of life is reported. Large parties of

THE BURGLAR HID IN THE CLOSET.

HE WAS CAUGHT LEAVING THE STORE OF CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS WITH

Christopher U. Reed, a superintendent of the store of Charles Broadway Rouss, at No. 549 Broadway, was the complainant in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against John Laska, seventeen years old. of No. 82 South First-st., Brooklyn. He charged ol- him with attempted burglary. Laska was formerly employed by the firm and was discharged a few weeks ago. Wednesday night he entered the place before the store closed and hid in a closet. On Conclusive evidence as to the fature of the Turkish authorities to protect American property, both at Marash and Harpoot, after reserve, both at Marash and Harpoot, after repeated requests had been made to that effect, peated requests had been made to that effect, was supplied by Minister Terrell, and the United States repeated its demands for reparamental and a bundle containing \$0 worth of silverware and a bundle containing \$10 worth of silverware and \$10 wort leave the building, carrying his shoes in one hand and novelties in the other hand. Recal called Bowen, the night watchman, but Laska broke away

Bowen, the hight Watchers and escaped, and escaped.

Detectives Mahoney and Daly, of the Central Office, secured a warrant for Laska's arrest and caught him on Friday night. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning the prisoner pleaded guilty and Magistrate Brann held him in \$1,500 ball for trial.

JANITOR ACCUSES A POLICEMAN.

IT IS ALLEGED THAT THE LATTER AIDED A MAN FOR WHOM HE HAD A WARRANT. TO AVOID ARREST.

John Eckerman, a janitor for a number of tenement-houses, at One-hundred-and-sixth-st, and First-ave., is determined to make it warm for Policeman William Carroll, of the East One-hundred-and-fourth st. station. He has placed before Assistant District. Attorney Baitle, a number of affidavits which he wants put before the Grand Jury so that the police-man may be indicted. He has also complained to the Police Commissioners, and a hearing is to be held

rested Eckerman. The latter was discharged in the Police Court the next day by Magistrate Mott, and a wairant issued for the arrest of Lynch.

It is alloged that Caroli advised Lynch to go to the Hairlen Hospital to evade arrest. The hearing was postponed from day to day, as Carroli told the Magistrate that Lynch was in the hospital Lynch healtheen discharged almost immediately, and when the Magistrate discovered this he ordered Carroli to go out and arrest him. This was done, and at the hearing Lynch was discharged on the charge of assault, but held for imposing on the Court. It now appears that all the court records are missing. Mr. Battle is investigating the matter, and may lay it before the Grand Jury.

The mismounted and energy to drew pistols and discarmed and their the ham who affempted to frum away was shot by one of the rolbers, and another man was forced into a stable and was another man was forced into a stable and was another man was forced into a stable and was another man was forced into a stable and was placed on trial for murder, acknowledged that he was one of the men who planned and committing the man in the stable. He said the rolbers, but defined that he had fired the was however, convicted, and his conviction was affirmed.

AN OHIO CASE IN POINT.

TRUTH OF THE REPORT DENIED.

The story telegraphed from Wilkesbarre, 19nn. Gates, at Harpoot.

The four expeditions sent out by the Red Cross Society covered the distressed territory between the chased, or leased, the mines railroad and other industrial interests of Cox Bros. & Co. in that long different control of Cox Bros. & Co. No. 13 Liberty-st.

26 villages and furnishing permanent reflect to probably 20,009 persons in the form of materials, implements, cattle, horses and mules. The agents of the Red Cross Society often purchased cattle from the Kurds, who never made any raids after.

MURDERS BY BURGLARS.

CASES SIMILAR TO THAT AT BEDFORD STATION.

SECURED AGAINST ANY OF THOSE ENGAGED

already been to a great degree avenged. Two of the burglars, including probably the one who fired the fatal shot, have died from the effects of wounds inflicted by Mr. Adams's young son in the enter with the murderous criminals. One of the burglars, however, still remains in custody, and little doubt that an indictment for murder in the first degree will be found against him. As h persons not familiar with the criminal law might think it difficult to convict him of so great ar fence. The story of some other notable cases in the criminal annals of this and other States would indicate that the laws are so framed and so con strued by the courts as to render it easy to co vict of the highest degree of murder one who is concerned in a burglary in the carrying out of

A crime which in many respects resembles that committed at Bedford Station was the burglary at the drygoods store of Halbert Brothers, in the city of Binghamton, on the morning of August 17 1871. Gilbert S. Burrows and Frederick A. Mirrick, clerks employed by Halbert Brothers, were asleep in the store, and about 2:30 o'clock in the morning were awakened by a noise. They found three men in disguise standing by their bedside. They jumped to their feet, and Mirrick seized his revolver and snapped it twice at the burglars. Two them ran downstairs, and Burrows seized the third man, who had a chisel in his hand. Burrows obtained possession of the chisel and struck his prisoner several blows. The man uttered cries for and his two companions returned to assist him. Mirrick selzed one of the men and Burrows attempted to take hold of the other. The one whom Burrows met drew a revolver and, after hooting at and slightly wounding Burrows, went over to Mirrick and, holding the pistol near the head of the clerk, fired a shot which caused Mir rick's death within an hour. The three burglars

then ran away. at Binghamton, and were identified as those of two names after his arrest, but who was indicted as dentified Ruloff as one of the men who had er

felons at the bedside of the clerks, their arousal from sleep, a grapple for life, the retreat of the two burglars, their quick work, the encounter shot, the death, the flight, the retreat to the river. A POLICEMAN STOPS WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A night, his arrest, his attempted escape, the bodies of the dead burglars presented before him, the were from time to time developed, the revelation of this man's identity with Ruloff through Judge Balcom, the public excitement, the crowd which attend upon this investigation all tend to give this case a dramatic and thrilling interest seldom seen, and are likely to make it one of the most prominent trials in the annals of criminal juris-

householders or storekeepers by burglars has been declared to be murder in the first degree. Among the most noted criminals in recent years who have suffered the death penalty under these rulings of the Court of Appeals was Michael E. McGlein, the young gang-leader who originated the phrase often quoted by criminals since, "A man ain't a tough till he's knocked his man out" McGloin, and probably other members of his gang, attempted to rob a liquor store kept by Louis Hanler, a Frenchman, in West Twenty-sixth-st., on the morning of September 10, 1881. The building was a two-story frame house, and Hanier occupied the upper floor as his dwelling. He heard a noise and, going to the head of the stairs, was shot by a burglar standing below. McGloin afterward told

KILLING OF LYMAN S. WEEKS. killing of Lyman S. Weeks, at No. 1.671 De

Kalb-ave, on the night of March 15, 1887, created intense excitement among residents of that part of Brooklyn. The mystery surrounding the crime was long unsolved but two years later John Greenwall was convected for murder in the first legree for his part in the affair, and he afterward suffered death. Greenwall was indicted with others, but he alone was brought to trial.

The fatal assault upon Christian W. Luca, the grocer, at High and Jay ets., Brooklyn, occurred on August 23, 1889. Charles McElvaine, the young criminal who committed the act, entered the sec-ond-floor window, which he reached by a ladder, and being discovered, assaulted Luca and stabbed him twelve times with a knife. In this case also the Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction of nurder in the first degree when the crime was committed by a burglar.

In other States crimes of a similar nature have

the person placed on trial had not himself given the person placed on trial had not himself given the person placed on trial had not himself given the fatal blow or fired the fatal shot. One of the principal anthorities referred to in the law book principal anthorities referred that on Friday and had fraguently beat minking heavily and had fraguently beat new frinking heavily and had fraguently beat new fri The trouble originated over a fight between the janitor's son Richard and Hugh Lynch, a tenant who was dispossessed on August 5. Policeman Carroll upon the village of Tres Pinos, in Monterey Countersted Lynch, who is said to have attacked young Eckerman, and afterward released Lynch and arrested Eckerman. The latter was discharged in the Police Court the next day by Magistrate Mart, and draw pistols and disarred and that the was placed on trial for murder, acknowledged that he was one of the men who planned and committed the robbery but denied that he had fired the shot which killed the man in the stable. He said that it had been agreed that no shots should be fired. He was, however, convicted, and his conviction was affirmed.

AN OHIO CASE IN POINT.

An Ohio case 's also emphatic in upholding the legal doctrine on which participants in a burglary leading to homicial are convicted. Luke Jones,

was afterward tried. His counsel endeavored to save him from conviction on the theory that as he remained outside to aid and assist in the burgiary, but with no intention to have an assault committed, he was not guilty of murder. Stephens was, however, convicted of murder in the first degree, and the Court sustained the conviction on the ground that if several persons are associated together to commit a robbery and burgiary, and one of them, while all were engaged in carrying out the common design, intentionally killed the person they are attempting to rob, all are equally guilty, though the others had not previously consented to the killing, where the killing was done in the execution of the common purpose and was a natural and probable result of the attempt to

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE. .

IRA LOWE THE STEPFATHER OF EIGHT CHIL-DREN-SUITS FOR DIVORCE AND SEPARATION.

Joseph Kohler, counsel for Ira Lowe, asked Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, to appoint a receiver to collect the rents of No. 1,150 Second-ave., this city, and No. 365 Bushwick-ave Brooklyn, jointly owned by himself and his wife, Adelheid. The motion was denied.

His wife brought a suit for absolute divorce from Lowe, and this suit was dismissed by Justice Pryor in June last. Mrs. Lowe was a widow with eight children when she was married to her present husband, who at the time was only twenty-nine years old. Three of the children were of age, and Mrs.

old. Three of the children were of age, and Mrs. Lowe alleged that she made over to her husband shalf-interest in her property on his promise to support her five younger children.

Counsel for Lowe said that since her unsuccessful suit for divorce Mrs. Lowe had refused to allow her husband any part of the rents, and had neglected to pay taxes or interest upon certain mortgages, and that foreclosure was threatened.

Mrs. Lowe's counsel said that she had begun a suit for separation from her husband on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, and that she needed the rents of the property for the support of herself and children.

THREE WIVES CONFRONT HIM.

THEY ENJOY THE PRISONER'S EVIDENT DISTRESS WHEN HELD IN BAIL FOR TRIAL

When Frederick Zahringer, a painter, thirtyseven years old, of No. 500 Spring-ave., Hoboken, described his first vife, married Lena Beck, of Eighty-first-st, and Second-ave., and went to live with her at No. 347 East Eighty-first-st. After a few months he deserted her.

er, who, strange to say, is an old friend of his wife. A child seven weeks old was born to or wife. A child seven weeks old was born to m. Zahringer was hiving with his third wife at a address given in Hoboken when he was arrestyesterday by Policeman Block on a warrant ned by Magistrate Simms.

Treda Jaeger, the last wife, says that the first e, with whom she was on intimate terms, introced Zahringer as her brother, and thus deceived into marrying him. At that time, strange to Zahringer was on intimate terms with his first e and was a constant visitor at her house, hough he had deserted her and left her to strugalone, and, as she knew, had married a second to. For some reason Zahringer and his first wife that disagreement, and in revenge she made was his crimes.

KNIFE AND PISTOL DRAWN.

TRAGEDY BETWEEN TWO MEN.

Andrew Hughes runs a farce comedy company Philadelphia, Meyer Cchen is a vocalist, living at No. 15 East Fourteenth-st., this city. Some time ago he made a con-ract with Hughes which he subsequently learned Hughes intended to break, Cohen, who is playing in Jersey City, upon hearing

At 11:30 o'clock on Friday night Cohen and Hughes met on the Rialto. Hughes is alleged to have struck Cohen a blow in the face, called him a d-d Jew and to have sworn that he would pur him off the face of the earth. Cohen made a suithim off the face of the earth. Cohen made a sultable rejoinder, pulled out a revolver, and backed away with the muzzle of the weapon turned toward Hughes. Hughes advanced with an open knife clutched in his hund. It was the hour when the Riatio is crowded, and hundreds of people formed a ring around the prospective contestants, all ready for a size enough tragedy.

But Polleeman Roger S. McCoy, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, rang down the curtain. "Ne to expend the prospective contestants all ready for a size enough tragedy.

But Polleeman Roger S. McCoy, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, rang down the curtain test for the prospective contestants. When the contest is the contest of the cont

SHE HUNG SHRIEKING IN MIDAIR.

A POLICEMAN SAVED A WOMAN FROM THE PERIL IN WHICH HER HUSBAND HAD

hat floor hurriedly thrown up and then a woman was pushed through the window. She clung to the the trouble had occurred he found that the door was locked, and as no answer was made to his shouts for admittance he kicked the door open.

In the room he found a man sitting calmly in a

mair, while the woman was screaming from her perilous position and begging for help, saying she could hold on no longer. Robinson can to the window and pulled the woman back into the room, where she policeman's uniform, but Robinson stopped him and seld him until the woman revived. Then she accused him of having tried to push her from the window. Robinson took both persons to the station, and there the woman said that she was Mrs. Maggle Collins, and that her husband's name was John J. Collins.

FALLS FROM A WINDOW TO HIS DEATH.

Emanuel Strauss, seventy-one years old, a wellthirty-ninth-st., fell from the window two stories into the areaway of his home at 7:10 o'clock yesterday merning, and was instantly killed. Strauss had gone barefooted from his bed to the front win-

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170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

RECKLESS YACHT RACING.

DIFFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND AMERI-CAN METHODS.

A VETERAN YACHTSMAN GIVES THE RESULT OF HIS OBSERVATIONS-DEATH OF BARON VON OF VALKYRIE II.

It seems to have been easy in England to silence all satisfactory inquiry regarding the Meteor-Isolde disaster. In America, however, yachtsmen have been and not here. Apparently the same question has crossed the mind of Dixon Kemp, and it must be said for the man who hates America so vigorously that his has been the only paper in England to demand a more public and searching investigation "The London Field" has openly ridiculed the Coroner's jury at Cowes which announced to the world that no one was to blame for the wrecking of the Isolde and the killing of a prominent yachtsman. But unless the Baroness von Zedtwitz brings band, it is unlikely that anything more about the real facts of the case will be learned. The yacht of the future King of England was in the mix-up, and weaken in the slightest degree until he was killing. The question, therefore, still remains un-in \$2,500 hail for trial. Then he broke down answered as to whether or not yacht racing is pursued in England with too great indifference to life and property.

In the endeavor to obtain further information on a point which has again been brought forward by England's latest accident, a Tribune reporter called on a yachtsman who has witnessed the important races of late years in both America and England He was first asked if the one-gun starts as pracess acceptance of close chances than in the timeswer to this he said:

starts. The boats are certainly grouped in smaller helmsmen becomes so much greater through conwould be a danger to himself and others. But be tween skilled men the one-gun start is the very pathy with systems which favor anything but the best handling and calculation. Besides, I never heard of a serious accident arising from the necessities of this method of starting. It is also very popular among the best yachtsmen here. Among the highly skilled owners of this year's thirtyfooters the one-gun start is a fixture.

"What, then, would you say of the action of Valkyrie III just prior to her foul with the Defender? That's a point well taken. There was a case in which a most dangerous and improper chance was taken. You recollect that both yachts were headed denly down across the Defender's bows. Her ob-ject, of course, was to make a short turn to leeward, self from crossing the line too soon. What she should have done was to come sharply in stays, swing off, gibe and come for the line at gun-fire."

customed to this kind of start. His charge to lee-ward was so sudden, so totally contrary to all rule, that the Yankee bore away instinctively without having time to consider his strict rights." Would the same move have been made in an

English race and when both skippers were Eng-"Never Cranfield would then know exactly

to expect. His boat would be put out of the race, either through the disabling by collision or on protest for fouling. And this is just the point that makes your question take a lengthy answer when ous in England "There is this difference between the yachtsmen

of the two countries, that the English skippers stick more stubbornly to their rights than they do here When a helmsman has a right of way he holds it. Any boat making a buildozing move like that of Valkyrie III would get hit. I don't mean that the Policeman Robinson was passing in front of No.

333 West Twenty-sixth-st. on Friday night at 9
o'clock when he heard plerding screams for help coming from the fourth floor of the huilding. endeavor would be made to sink the offender, but ing from the fourth floor of the building. As he stopped and looked upward he saw the window on he likes, and still have the appearance of trying to avoid collision. It is simply this, that in England, if a skipper breaks the rules which govern rights of way, he does it wilfully and he is made to take his gruel accordingly. None of the racing captains will stand bullying.

"The skippers in this country are mindful of what yachts cost. Lately I was sailing at Larchmont on Mr. Brokaw's schooner the Amarita. Just before the starting gun we were heading for the line close hauled on the starboard tack, when the onia luffed square across our bows. Hank Haff and Dick Sherlock were sailing the Amarita, and they payed her off with difficulty, so as barely to clear the Colonia's boom. Now, here the Colonia was aking a desperate risk to get the windward position

taking a desperate risk to get the windward position and unwarrantably asking a favor in not being run down. In England that would have cost her owner a large sum in the expense of the breakage to both vessels, because the English skipper, knowing his legal rights, would have found it quite impossible altogether to clear her.

"But you ask about the sinking of Valkyrie II in 1884 You will remember that the Satanita was being steered by an amateur yachtsman, supposed to be skifful, but who evidently lost his head at the wrong moment. A small steam launch bothered him, and in avoiding her found himself in danger with Valkyrie II. He could have cleared her if he had let his mainsheet run out. Here the Valkyrie II had the right of way, and it was this same stubbornness over holding to the same that failed to avoid the accident.

"The Valkyrie's skipper must have seen the Satanita's predication, heading to the Satanita's predication, heading to

avoid the accident.

"The Valkyrie's skipper must have seen the Satanita's predicament, because at such a time a helmsman sees everything. He had plenty of time to avoid the collision, because the smart Valkyrie it could double like a hare. She could throw half a dozen somersaults while the Satanita turned once. But her skipper held to his course until his chance was past.

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\$1.00, 1.35, 1.90 yd.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

nothing a more exasperating than to be forced from one's rightful advantage in position by a "sa-sel whose skipper laughs in your face while count-ing on your mercy for his safety."

THE RECALL OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL

A STATEMENT THAT HIS SPEEDY RETURN IS PROBABLE.

Kyujiro Miyagawa, Japanese Consul at this port recently received a letter from Marquis Salonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, to the effect that the Marquis desired to see him in person. The onsul on receiving the letter began preparations to leave the city. He expects to set foot on his native

at an early date. K. Miyagawa was appointed Consul last year. A member of the Japanese Consulate, whose office is at No. 99 Nassau-st., said yesterday afternoon that the No. 59 Nassau-st., said yesterday afternoon that the Marquis frequently called the Consuls home to talk with them about matters of state, and sometimes to transfer them to other stations or to take away from them their offices. This call, he believed, was due to a desire of the Marquis to talk with the Consul about business matters at length, and for no other reason. The Consul, he said, had had no trouble with his superiors, and would probably return to his post soon after visiting the Marquis.

It was as mounced yesterday that a dinner in honor of the Consul would be given before he sailed for home. This report caused much surprise at the Consul would be given before as a soon one there knew anything about such a dinner.

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.'S FAILURE.

THE ASSIGNEE TO FILE A BOND FOR \$250,000-CONVEYANCE OF THE STORE LEASEHOLD.

George M. Wright, the assignee of Hilton, Hughes & Co., was occupied all day yesterday in th pany's huge store at Broadway, Ninth and Tenth sts., ascertaining the condition of the house. is now used for ingress and egress. No one, except those directly interested in the firm's affairs, admitted. There were inquiries yesterday as to whether goods which had been ordered before the failure would be delivered, and the statement was made that if they had been paid for they would be delivered. One man said his goods had not been paid for, and he wanted to know how it would be in that case. He was escorted up the freight ele ator to find out.

Manly M. Gillam, the advertising manager for Hilton, Hugnes & Co., said yesterday that he would not be surprised if the inventory of the property

should not be completed this week. Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted leave to George M. Wright to file a provisional bond as assignee in the sum of \$250,000, with the proviso that when the inventory and schedules the proviso that when the inventory and schedules are filed, another bond, to be fixed by the court, shall be given. Mr. Wright said that, owing to the complicated nature of the firm's business, he could not file the schedules within twenty days. There were goods which had been sold which would be paid for on delivery, and these would increase the assets. He had, he said, £2,75 os in cash 1 nd the stock of the firm, which he had been unable as yet to inventory. Many employes are to be paid, and there are herses to be cared for, which may depreciate in valles. For these reasons Mr. Wright asked the privilege of filing a provisional bond, since he could not otherwise proceed to act as assignee.

The leasehold of the store building was conveyed early on Wednesday by Golonel Albert B. Hilton to his father, ex-Judge Henry Hilton. The value placed on the building in the conveyance was £50,500. Mr. Gillam said he knew nothing about the ground on which the building stands belongs to the Sallors' Snug Harbor. The building was creeted in four or five sections, as fast as the old leases & pired, the final section being put up about 1872.

OTHER LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Clarence N. Boyd, dealer in glass at No. 147 Varick-st., made an assignment yesterday to William B. Shearman, without preference. He began bustness on his own account five years ago, and is . son of the late Edward A. Boyd, who was for many years a leading dealer in this line. The present bustness was not a large one, and most of the supplier Colonia was | came from out-of-town manufacturers.

Judgment for \$12,577 was entered yesterday against Oliver L. Geer, James C. Hutchison and Moritz Oliver L. Geer, James C. Hutchison and Moritz Lippman, composing the late firm of O. L. Geer & Co., brokers, of No. @ Wall-st., in favor of William Hacker for balance due on three notes of the firm made in Philadelphia on November 21 last, payable three and four months after date. The summons was not served on Mr. Geer, but was served on the two other defendants. The firm, it is said, was dissolved on April 27 last.

Abraham Greenberg, dealer in paints at No. 456 Second-ave., who made an assignment on June 10, had his property reassigned to him yesterday.

THE CHARGE RETRACTED. Mrs. Julia Rafferty, who recently made a charge of larceny against and caused the arrest of Walter the Pulitzer Building, has withdrawn the charge

and made a written retraction, as follows: "This is to certify that, after a deliberate consideration and investigation. I am positively convinced